REGISTERED No. I—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,674.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½

As a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. AGRA, 1907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C.H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 16th December 1876.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 8th December and on MONDAY, the 11th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. PENANG, 700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. J. Guy, R. N. R., on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beyporo, Cochin, Alleppey, Colpetchi, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. UMBALLA, 849 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on FRIDAY, the 1st December 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

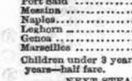
The s.s. UMBALLA, 849 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st December 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 25TH NOVEMBER.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer MAHS, 3,356 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 30th Nov.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 130
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 21st December 1876.
Do. do. 10th January 1877.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th November 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer SUEZ are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Nov. 1876.
SUMATRA	2485	450	C. Anderson	27th—Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	456	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2726	450	G. J. Babot	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood, R.N.R.	1st—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	22nd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG (1,835 Tons and 250 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424	13th Dec.	1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read	2289	500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

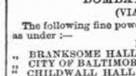
N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
" BRANKSOME HALL ..	—— ..... 29th November.
" CITY OF BALTIMORE ..	—— ..... 24th December.
" CHILDWALL HALL	28th Nov. ..... 10th January.
" TRENTHAM HALL	10th Dec. ..... 24th January.
" BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan. ..... 28th February



THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

A GRAND AUCTION SALE ADAPTED FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS AND GIFTS.

Grand Auction Sale of most superb and very costly real and very old Japanese bronzes in immense varieties, silk fancy goods, &c., lately imported direct from Japan, being the first batch of the opening season.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. take this present opportunity of respectful y informing their kind friends, customers, and the public at large that they have rec ived instructions to submit to the public the unreserved Auction Sale of the undermentioned Japan se most superb and very old real bronze ware in great varieties, such as birds, vases, fine stands, &c., silk fancy g.-ods, such as ladies shawls, neckties, gentlemen's sashes, cushion embroidered pictures, pieces of grass cloth, &c., of a description equal to none better, yet imported, to which they solicit an inspection.

The sale will commence THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P. M., precisely, at the premises in Modows Street, No. 49.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.

No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of blackwood carved furniture, square pianoforte, iron safe, gentlemen's, ladies and children's boots, &c., to be sold in shop No. 26 (opposite the Oriental Bank).

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the valuable blackwood furniture, consisting of circular, camp, dressing and wash-hand tables, chiffoniers, side boards round teapoy, pier and writing tables, conversation, sofa and reclining couches, drawing room, arm and without arm chairs, easy and reclining chairs, whatnots, pianoforte, camp cots, iron safe, sewing machine, silk piece goods such as gold and plain remnants of kinkob, caps, velvet, striped socks and stockings, cotton umbrellas, pictures, looking glasses flower vases, table ornaments, &c. boots, shoes, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

The property of H. B. Jacomb, Esq., C. S.

A dogcart by "E. Kesterton" of Long Acre. A handsome dark bay mare, and a set of single harness.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelain wares, a first rate Mahogony Billiard Table by Cox and Yeman with Cues, Racks, Marking Boards and Pool, Pyramid and Billiard Balls complete, Garden Plants, &c., at No. 9, Rampart Row, Fort, in the premises, formerly in the occupation of the French Bank.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th inst, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Ram-art Row, the valuable furniture and Billiard Table of the Bombay Chess Club, the same comprises rich cut glass-ware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated spoons and forks, ivory handle dessert knives and forks, cruet-stand, dish covers, water, curry and gravy dishes, icepitcher, table candlesticks, Mappin's best steel table cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood furnitur , such has dining tables, drawing room, side, card, washhand, and dressing table, mallet, pattern arm chairs, sidebeard, waiters, screen, tete-a-tete, easy chair, hatstand, settee clothes press, a first rate Mahogany full sized slate bed billiard table by Cox and Yeman with cues, cuestands, rests, racks, longcues, halfbutt, billiard, pool and pyramid balls, pool marking and rule boards, six light gas lamps, &c., complete chess boards with men, table linen, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, garden plants, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the p operty is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM IN THE LANE OPPOSITE THE HUSSALEE TANK.

THIS D Y, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Nuthoobhoy Hurjee-ondass, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Daniel Francisco Murzello, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of December 1866, viz. :—

All that piece of land or cert of cocoanut plantation consisting of three wheels called or known by the name of Dulbhat, with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house and a hut, and one water well standing thereon, situate at Lower Mahim, near Hussalee, fronting on the east side of Public Road, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 194, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 289, admeasuring 9892 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, west and north by Public Road, and on the south by the Oart of Tomas de Olicum and Moroba Juggathjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MARBLE ORNAMENTS, GOLD RINGS, AND FANCY GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, without reserve, an invoice of fancy goods, just landed, consisting of opera glasses, magnifying glasses, silver and aluminium watches of various kinds, 18 carat gold rings, money purses, cigar cases, marble toys and ornaments of various kinds, time pieces, magic lanterns, musical boxes, &c., &c.

The goods are now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey drills.
6 cases white jaconets.
3 cases T. red German prints.

An invoice of Napolean Price and Co.'s violet powder, real old brown Windsor soap, frangipani, pomade and marrow oil, just landed ex S.S. Atholl.

AT 2 P.M.

A light buggy by McNaught and Smith and a set of English made plated mounted harness.

1 strong tonga with a grey flea-bitten horse and harness.
A light mail phaeton in excellent condition.
A set of new double harness plated mounted on German silver.
2 sets English made plated and brass double mounted harness.

SALE OF BRYMBO WELSH HARTLEY COALS.

On TUESDAY the 28th instant at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder :—

Ex "Guy Mannering."

6·9 tons Brymbo Welsh Hartley Coals, landed about 2 months ago.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay 25th November, 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

RE-APPEARANCE
OF
MR. MICHAEL COMERFORD,
AFTER A SEVERE INDISPOSITION.

FIRST TIME
By this Company of the highly amusing and celebrated Musical Farce,
THE TWO GREGORIES.

Revival of the
GRAND LONDON BURLESQUE,
ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE,
or
THE VOLLEY ! THE VILLAIN ! ! AND THE VICKED VOMAN ! ! !

DURING THE BURLESQUE

Selections from the Opera of "Il Trovatore," and the most popular Operas Bouffe of the day—"Giroffe Giroffa," "Madame Angot," &c.

Song	"Giroffe Giroffa"	Miss Minnie Williams.
Tacea La Notte	"Trovatore"	Miss Minnie Williams.
Duet	"Giroffe Giroffa"	Miss Marian Ford and Miss Minnie Williams.
Duet	"Madame Angot"	Miss Marian Ford and Mr. Geo. Norville.
Song	"The Troubles I've Seen"	Mr. M. Comerford.
Duet	"Ah che la Morte"	Miss Marian Ford and Miss Minnie Williams.
Dance		Miss Ada Ford.
Song	"Stood it like a Lamb"	Mr. M. Comerford.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Stalls, Rs. 2. Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT ANNAS EIGHT.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

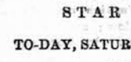
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1876.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF
WILLARD AND HUDSON'S
M I R T H F U L
M U S I C A L,
M I M E T I C A L
AND
M E L A N G E.
W A N D E R I N G S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
N A P L E S.



THE (S. S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES BOMBAY TO NAPLES.

First Class.... Rs. 460.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY of COOLIE LABOUR, at the Company's Presses, during the year 1877.

Full particulars will be furnished on application to

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

NOTICE.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

OPENING CRUISE AND ENTERTAINMENT AT TROMBAY ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1876.

MEMBERS who have no Yachts are informed that a small Steamer will leave the Apollo Bunder at 4-30 P.M. sharp. Also a Steam Launch from the Mazagon Bunder at the same hour to convey members and their guests to Trombay. These Steamers will return after Dinner to the above Bunders.

Carriages to be ordered at 10 o'clock.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Honorary Secretary R. B. Y. C.

NOTIFICATION.

IN accordance with a Notification issued by the Government of India to-day, under Section 28, Clause 6, of the Indian Coinage Act XXIII. of 1870, Notice is hereby given, that CERTIFICATES from the ASSAY MASTER, under Section 24 of the said Act, for net produce of SILVER BULLION or COIN delivered at the Mint on or after MONDAY next, the 27th November, will be PAYABLE (21) TWENTY-ONE DAYS after the date thereof. But Certificates issued under Section 14 of the Indian Paper Currency Act 1871 will CONTINUE PAYABLE on DEMAND, and will be received as BULLION at the Mint on behalf of the Commissioner of Paper Currency.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Accountant General.

Bombay, 25th November 1876.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of STORES for the REMINGTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL and the SCOTT PRESS at VICTORIA BUNDER, COLABA, for ONE YEAR, commencing from the 1st January 1877.

For Schedules and Conditions of Contract apply at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle.

Tenders will not be received later than the 10th proximo, and the Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OILS AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS commencing 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered. The annual consumption, averaging about 450 Tons of Cocoanut Oil, 500 Tons of Castor Oil and 100 Tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Oils" or "Cotton Waste" as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon on FRIDAY, the 5th January 1877, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 24th November 1876.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS, FOR 1877.

MESSRS. COOPER & Co. beg to remind their Subscribers that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ensuing year should be RENEWED in course of the current month, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER & Co. also invite New Subscriptions, and will be happy to forward their revised and enlarged Price Lists on application.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1876. Meadow Street, Fort.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandize and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	31 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

MEDICAL REFEREE—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
AGENTS.—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a choice matured Spirit	27 0
OLD BRANDY ; a sound wholesome Spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash ..... Rs. 6 4
Do. Pints, do. ..... ,, 4 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLD SEASON 1876-77.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

BEG to announce the arrival of further LARGE SHIPMENTS FOR THE COMING SEASON, their new Premises being now completed, afford extra facilities for the prompt despatch of all orders entrusted to them from any part of India and the East.

HATS! HATS!!
FROM LINCOLN, BENNET, TRESS AND CO.
AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

For size send number of Inches round Forehead.

FELT HATS.

	Rs. a.
"CHESTERFIELD," "DERBY," "HARROGATE," Black or Brown, Round Stiff Crown	8 8
"SANDHURST," "HARTINGDON," "EXETER," Stiff Flat Crown, Black	8 8
"DIGBY," "BATH," "CLIFTON," Soft Round Crown, Firm Brim	8 8
"BALFE" do. do. do. do.	7 8
"BUCCLEUGH," "TIVERTON," Soft Flat Top, Firm Brim	8 8
Extra Quality, in the above Shape, Best Beaver Felt	9 8

DRESS HATS.

	Rs. a.
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Extra Quality, Drab	12 0
do. do. Black	14 0
Asquith & Co.'s made Specially Light, Drab	10 0
Do. do. do. Black	13 0

TWEED HATS AND CAPS,
FOR TRAVELLERS.

The Balmoral	5 0
The "GLENGARY"	5 0
Soft Stitched Tweed	5 and 6 0
Tweed Turbans	2 8
Travelling Caps, Earflaps, very Warm	4 12
Sealskin Turbans	5 0
raw Boating Hats Cheap	3 8

HELMETS! HELMETS!!
FOR STATION, HILL OR JUNGLE WEAR.

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14 8
Extra Quality, very strong	16 0
Extra Quality, covered White Doe	22 0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, for the above.	

SHIKAR HELMETS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

Covered with Tan Fax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	14 0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	16 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, a light Hat for the Hills or early morning Wear	19 8
The "Teral Hat," best quality made, Andrees	18 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18 0
The same make with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18 0

LADIES' RIDING HELMETS.

Drab Felt Cork Lined	10 8
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, Lined with Cork	13 8
The "Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest novelty	13 8

PITH HELMETS.

BEST CALCUTTA MANUFACTURE.

Ladies' and Children's	4 8
Gent's Shooting, with straight brim in Front. These have been specially made to order, are Thick, Light, and are warranted solid	5 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS.
Ex. "PEKIN."

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,:
13, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

FRENCH MILLINERY
ESTABLISHMENT.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the Elite of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality ; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	1 10	
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Byjanauth Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6	
Souchong	1 6	1 4	
Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb. upwards.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO.,
No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office.

**MILLINERY ESTABLIS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 24TH Nov. 1876.

We are still without any definite information respecting the Turkish Question, but the short telegram published this morning is not of a reassuring character, the further remarks attributed to the Czar having something of a defiant tone. Consols yesterday declined from 95¼ to 95⅛ which indicates a less confident feeling in London, but French Rentes remain at 104½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened steady and closed very firm, the day's sales reaching 14,000 bales. Prices, however, are unchanged with the exception of Mid. Orleans which is 1/16d. higher, and looking to the continued heavy receipts at the American ports, it will, we imagine, require considerable pressure to cause any important upward movement. A material falling off in the receipts or a definite settlement of the Turkish Question would probably afford a sufficient impetus, but failing these there is little apparent reason for higher prices.

From New York, Wednesday's telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12 cents, but February shipment has advanced from 12½ to 12 5/16 cents per lb. The receipts at the American ports to date are as follows:—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Wednesday's Receipts	44,000	27,000	26,000
Five days' "	149,000	125,000	168,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,582,000	1,373,000	1,220,000

Piece Goods in Manchester are said to be steady. The London General Produce Markets are unchanged. The Colonial Wool Sales are weaker.

Yesterday's Bank of England return, although slightly weaker, is not so much so as might have been expected from the withdrawals advised during the week, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having only declined from 55 to 54⅞ per cent. The Reserve of Notes is less by £375,000 and Bullion by the same amount, while Bills Discounted show an increase of £62,500. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills is still quoted at 2 per cent.

The weekly metal quotations are unaltered with the exception of Silesian Spelter which has declined 5s. per ton.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is higher, Fours having advanced from 85¼ to 85⅜; Fours-and-a-half from 85⅛ to 85¼; Fives-and-a-half from 87⅛ to 88⅛.

Bar Silver has advanced to 54½d. per oz. according to Reuter, and private telegrams are even said to quote 54⅝d. The rise is probably due to heavy buying for this market and China, which has been reported for sometime back. Yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton brings £369,000 for Bombay (and £10,000 in Gold) making in round figures £800,000 afloat according to Reuter's figures irrespective of what may be expected by way of Venice which willprobably bring up the total to fully a million sterling. If supplies are to be maintained on this scale for any length of time it will be a matter for surprise if the value of the rupee is long maintained at its present level, as whatever the metal may cost our balance of trade does not require imports to such an extent.

Sterling Exchange has been extremely quiet to-day with next to nothing doing. There are almost no Private Bills offering, and with the slightest demand for Bank Bills, the market would probably show signs of extreme weakness. As it is the Banks in the absence of demand for remittance are able to maintain a comparatively high level of rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 13/16d. per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 9d. "
Credits 3 "	1s. 9d. 1/16d. "
Documents 3 "	1s. 9 1/16 to ⅛ d. "

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates are nominally unchanged at 1/16 to ⅛ premium for demand, 99⅛ for 60 days sight.

Government Paper is by no means so active as it was yesterday, buyers having declined to go on at the advance, but sellers are still very firm at yesterday's rates, say:—Fours, Rs. 98⅛; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98¼; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼ to ⅜.

The Share Market is quiet with only a moderate business passing, values being unchanged throughout with the exception of Spinning and Weaving Companies which continue firm at hardening rates.

Cotton has been firm to-day with an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy owing to the better accounts from Liverpool. A considerable business was done late yesterday in Good Fair Old Dhollera for delivery in a month at Rs. 180, Fully Good Fair New Omrawuttee, January delivery, at Rs. 193 and Good Fair at Rs. 189 per candy, full-pressed, and to-day transactions are reported at an advance of Re. 1 per candy on these rates.

Freights are dull and by steamer for Liverpool we now quote £1-17-6 per ton with only very little cargo offering at that. By sail the nominal quotation is £2 per ton.

Piece Goods to-day have been extremely quiet, and we do not hear of any important transactions from first hands. Nominally prices are unchanged, but the tendency is easier.

Coals are quiet but steady at Rs. 19 per ton alongside for Davison's West Hartley by steamer and Rs. 19½ by sail.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 18th November, 1876:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	42,56,116	9	2
Other Deposits	92,32,321	0	0
Cash Credits	4,84,473	7	4
Post Bills	2,471	14	11
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
	Rs. 1,84,24,382	15	5

Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	78,20,094	4	4
Govt. Securities	32,48,324	4	0
Loans	12,37,403	7	11
Account of Credits	5,76,853	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	32,47,993	14	11
Dead Stock	2,29,053	2	5
Bills of Exchange	15,11,337	8	10
Due by other Banks	5,53,671	0	0
	Rs. 1,84,24,382	15	5

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 18th November, 1876.

Upon 1,278 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,40,697	0	0
Merchandize	5,76,893	0	0
Sheep	1,722	0	0
Municipal Trains	422	8	0
Total Rs.	7,19,639	8	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278 miles	4,70,794	10	2
Total Rs.	2,48,844	13	10
Increase			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Penang, 475 tons, Captain S. A. Park, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Col. Maisewering and servant, Mr. G. F. Frances and servant, Mr. Samuel Dawse, Major Gillespie and servant, Capt. Bronch, Lieut. Fuglefield, Asst Apoth McCabe and servant, and one hundred and thirty eight deck passengers.

The P. and O. S. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, 2,090 tons, Captain A. Parish, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Southampton via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo:—6,042 packages piece goods, 134 bales twist, 4 cases boots, 606 packages beer, 173 packages paper, 152 packages provisions, 18 packages beads, 186 packages oilmanstores, 12 cases umbrellas, 185 cases copper, 807 plates spelter, 100 cases metal, 1,017 bundles iron, 1,000 bundles steel iron, 283 packages wine and spirit, 200 drums oil 65 kegs shot, 87 casks cement, 685 boxes silver' 10 boxes specie, 334 boxes silver coins, 4 cases saffron 2 bundles E. teeth, 10 packages gum, 9 cases incense and 5,840 packages merchandize.

COAL SHIPS AND SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

The coals with which a vessel called the San Rafael was bound from Liverpool to Valparaiso not long ago, burst into spontaneous combustion off Cape Horn, where eleven of the crew, after great privation and suffering in two of her boats were picked up by a passing vessel—the remains of the other eight, and a woman, having but recently been discovered by some seal-hunters on a desert island near the horn, where they had perished of starvation. The terrible catastrophes consequent on the spontaneous combustion of coal are of more frequent occurrence than the general public is aware of, and are most common in cargoes of over 500 tons bound on long sea voyages. Of the 31,116 shipments of coal to foreign ports in 1874, 1,181 in number were lost, and more than five-sevenths of all the fires, it is said occurred on board coal vessels for Asiatic, Pacific, or other distant shores, and in all cases in the vessel best ventilated. The immediate cause of this effect is the oxidation of the coal, which is materially facilitated by moisture, and fed, so to say, upon air. On one occasion three or four ships, laden each with from 1,500 to 2,000 tons of coal at Newcastle for Aden, were well ventilated, and one bound for Bombay, which had been laden, and sailed at the same time, was not. Of these, the last alone reached her destination, the three others having perished by spontaneous combustion by the way. The moral to be drawn from these facts of course is, that when laden with coals the hatches should be hermetically sealed during the voyage, and the ship kept always pumped dry; but there is another and far surer precaution, which, as it strikes at the root of the whole evil, it would be better to have taken at first. Chemists say that the iron pyrites, or admixture of iron and sulpher with coal, are the direct cause of combustion. Now, prior to the advent of school boards, it appears boys were employed at the chutes and mines to pick these pyrites out; at present, however, such boys are on the whole it is better boys should be, at school; and the consequence is that the pyrites remain, and being shipped off on long voyages, have, as the *South American* points out, conduced most materially to increase the numbers of such dreadful catastrophes as are ships on fire at sea.—*Land and Water.*

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	Pearl (s)	McGregor	Mandvee, Nov 21.
	Surcont (P M of W)	Rouquette	Bushire, Nov 17.
24	Penang (s)	Park	Calcutta, Nov 13.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Kieg Cerdic	Busten	Hull.
	Co-rora	Hich'n	Ballasore.
	Malvi	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Cocomada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Akola, to K. Cost and Kurrachee.
Steamer Penang, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.			
20	Cape Wrath	Fergus	Cardiff, Aug 21.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
20	Argyll (s)		
	Hindostan (s)		
	Puttialla (s)		
	Bellona (s)		
	Rajpootana (s)		
	Vixen (s)		
	British Isle		
	Arconaut		
	Golden Fleece		

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Cape Wrath.—Senator in Lat. 12 N., Long 90 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
20	Zenobia	London.
21	Precurseur (s)	Calcutta.
	Oriental (s)	Rangoon.
22	Peshawur (s)	Southampton.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.		
21	Poonah (s)	Southampton.
	Dacca (s)	Cocanada.
	Almora (s)	Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Oriental.—From Rangoon—Mr. H. Thorne, S. A. P. Chetty, 4th class Clerk G. Bill-y. From Bimlipatam,—Mr. Samuel Bates.

DAILY IMPORTS—November 24.

From Liverpool.

Branksome Hall s—100 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 740 bundles sheet iron and 630 bundles bar iron, Ramchundeer Mahadew and Co.

Atalanta s—54 boxes bar soap, Goculmally Surafally; 11 cases varnish, Joseph Soares; 6 casks paint of sorts, Ebram Peerkhan.

From London.

Suez s—16 casks hardware, Amroodin Fazulally; 35 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee; 6 barrels soft soap, Darashaw Ruttonjee Chichgur; 300 drums linseed oil, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—6 hogsheads claret, D S. Kemp and Co.

From Genoa.

Australia s—80 cases brandy and 50 cases claret, Pochaje Framjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 24.

For Liverpool.

Streatham s—4 cases rosa oil, Essoobhoy Ebramjee; 129 cwts coir yarn, Malsee Mooljee; 1,635 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 1574 cwts myrabolams, Khuttow Muthoora; 29 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee; 20 bales wool, Sewjee Lalljee; 10 bales wool, Dayal Monarjee; 73 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 1874 cwts gall, Lalljee Narranjee; 130 bales hemp, 835 bales rags, Nuthoo Joomdeejee 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 40 bales wool, Vishram Ebram; 30 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha; 50 bales rags, Shamjee Narranjee.

Brinkeonia s—all s—200 cwts B horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 200 cwts B horns, Hasum Coorbanee; 235 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Naths; 205 cwts myrabolams; W. and A. Gr-ham and C; 60 bales wool, Vaubdas Narrotum; 25 bales wool, Kilcomul Jairamdas; 25 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 12 bales hides, Mahomedbhoy Abjoola and Co.

For London.

Nepal s—135 cwts coffee, Lalljee Naranjee; 19 cases peacock feathers and 6 cases dry fish, Khan Mahomed Neusey; 100 cases oilbaun, Joomabhoy Lalljee.

For Trieste.

Mars s—408 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 360 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

For Genoa.

Australia s—120 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

For Suez.

Nepaul s—1 box silver coins, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

Sumatra s—6 packages silk, Hajee Mamed Ebrahim; 8 packages silk, Mahomed Laduck Nensajee.

For Hongkong.

Geelong s—45 casks sharkfins, Rowjee Coverjee; 3 cases fishmaws, 11 cases sharkfins, 60 bales cotton, and 10 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebramjee Peerbhoy; 17 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 37 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 76 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, M. Curseties Bomanjee and Co; 11 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 9 chests opium, 8 Sea dutroy; 28 chests opium, Tata and Co; 3 chests opium, Merwanjee Mancksjee and Co; 35 chests opium, Hajee Abdola NoorMahomed.

For Shanghai.

Geelong s—14 chests opium, E E D Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 23.

Trevor, Major, Bombay Dy Collector Sind, from furlough, from England.

Montague, Capt, Bengal 4th Hussars, to appear before a Medl Board, from Rawal Pindee.

Stewart, Major, Bengal R A from furlough, from England.

Ramsay, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, to join, from England.

Gedge, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Wyndow, Surg Major, Madras Medl Dept, from furlough, from England.

Lamb Vet Surg Bombay Vet Dept, on duty from Poona.

Wood Major, Bengal 10th Hussars, on duty, from England.

Chester, Lieut Col Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Lester, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Findlay, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Poona.

Stuart, Lieut, Col, Madras 40th Regt N I, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Fraser, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

November 24.

Martyr, Col, Madras 5th Regt N I on leave, from Saugor C. P.

DEPARTURES—November 23.

Spurway, Bt Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

November 24.

Brind, Lieut, Bombay 55th Regt, on duty, to Deolalee.

Shortt, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Aseurghur.

Chester, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Meerut.

Findley, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Poona.

Mainwaring, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.

Gillespie, Major, Bombay D A A G for Musetry, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Inglefield, Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt, to rejoin, to Deolalee.

Marshall, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Sattara.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, November 21.)

Public Department.

Surgn Maj A Gamack, M D, Zillah Surgn and Supt of Jail, Madura, is granted subsidiary leave for fifteen days on return from furlough.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

C E Crawley, Uncovenanted, Probationer, 6th class, of the Financial Dept, 3 months, 8 c.

Surgn Maj Alexander Stewart Watson Ogg, M D, M A, Zillah Surgn and Supt of Jail, Berhampore, to be Zillah Surgn, Coimbatore, vice Surgn Maj Rogers.

Surgn Maj Alexander Gamack A M, M D, is reappointed Zillah Surgn and Supt of Jail, Madura.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as Members of the Madras Civil Service from the 20th Nov 1876, the date of their arrival at Madras:—

Mr Arthur Thompson and Mr William Henry Welsh.

Lt Col F H Tyrrell resumed charge of the Office of Tamil translator to Govt from Capt W F Wright on the forenoon of the 20th inst.

Capt W F Wright resumed charge of the office of Tamil translator to Govt from Mr W Joyce on the forenoon of the 20th inst.

Judicial Department.

Capt Charles Arell Porteous is appointed to the charge of Madras Police attached to the camp of His Grace the Govr of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

Marine Department.

Under the provisions of Sec 3 of Act X of 1841 and Sec 30 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854" (17 and 18 Vic, Cap 104), His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M S B Dawes, Subordinate Judge of Cochin, to be an additional Registrar of Shipping for the Port of Cochin.

Political Department.

Lt Col F H Tyrrell resumed charge of the office of Govt Agent Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends from Capt W F Wright on the forenoon of the 20th inst.

Revenue Department.

Mr Henry Richard Farmer, Actg Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Kurnool, to act as Special Asst in charge of Relief Works, Nellore Dist.

Mr Robert Sewell, Actg Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Kistna Dist, to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Kurnool during Mr Farmer's employment on other duty or until further orders, to join forthwith.

Mr George William Fawcett, Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Kistna Dist, to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of that Dist during the employment of Mr Sewell on other duty or until further orders.

Mr William Horatio Conyn, Collr and Asst Mag of Tinnevelly, to act as Collr and Mag of South Canara during Mr Webster's employment on other duty or until further orders.

Mr Arthur Thompson to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Chingleput.

Mr William Henry Welsh to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Salem.

Military Department.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Col C H Abdy, R C, 2nd in Command and Squadn Officer 2nd Regt Lt Cavy, arrived at Bombay on the 9th Nov 1876.

His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lt Col T Dyer, S C, to be an Asst Adjt Genl, from the 17th Oct 1876, vice Col Bayly, who vacates on completion of five years' tenure.

His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the 23rd Sept 1876, vice Col Stewart, deceased:—

Col R cadell, c s, R A, Depy Inspr Genl, to be Inspr Genl of Ordnance and Mag-zines.

Col W D'Kerrich, R A, to be Supt of the Gun Carriage Factory.

Col N G Campbell, R A, Supt of the Gun Carriage Factory, to be Depy Inspr Genl of Ordnance and Magazines.

(Loc-l) Col C H Cooke, R H A, is appointed to officiate as Supt of the Gunpowder Factory, during the absence on furlough of Col C R Stainforth, Commandant 2nd Regt Lt Cavy, is granted two years' furlough to Europe, Madras and Bengal, on private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Maj H E Mottet, S C, Depy Comr, Hazara Dist Mysore Commission, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

With reference to the Genl Order issued by the Govt of Bombay, No 710, dated 6th Nov 1876, permitting Capt H S Stewart, S C, Adjt 3rd and Offg 2nd in Command, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that Officer is granted fur ough to Europe on private affairs for one year, two months and twenty-eight days, and on medical certificate for nine months and two days, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking from Bombay.

The services of Vety Su gn W S Adams are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Revenue Dept.

HIGH COURT.—25TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Honourable the Acting Chief Justice.)

Long Causes.

222-76—Khunderao M—Narronjee Bhimjee vs Huriba Withoba—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

29-76—N Kothare—Hareshandra Morojee vs Shewshunker Morojee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

261-76—In person—Amin Sahib alias Aminsha vs Abdool Rahimsha—In person, settled.

319-76—Shapoorji and T.—Emnabai, widow vs Adurjee Dadabhoy—J. G. Cama.

230-76—M. H. Khan—Yitthul Bhoodar vs Dyal Bhoodar and others.

349-76—Mr Smale—David Solomon and another vs Ezekiel Solomon, &c.—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

251-76—Rimington, H and L—Abdoola bin Balloomeea vs Bai Sharifabebee, widow—M H Khan.

183-76—P Kavasjee—Allanak a Nadhoo vs Khutree Essack Hajee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Atkinson.)

Long Causes.

1109-68—Ardaseer Framjee—Goolbai vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama—J C Cama—Part heard.

43-74—Hearn and C—Sitabai vs Vitoba Pandoorung and others—M M Munshi—Part heard.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"Students" writes to "bring to the notice of Mr. H. P. Jacob, the Principal of the Elphinstone High School, the information contained in the letter of 'An Observer' which appeared in the *Times of India* The students of the St. Xavier's College were recently taken to Elephanta on a short trip by one of the professors of their college. Rev. Hamilton being one of the examiners in the English, seeing that there was good opportunity for him to give an undue advantage to the students of his college, set a question in his English composition, one of the part of the English paper to the following effect: 'write a short essay on a trip to Elephanta or some other place which you may have recently visited.' Of course the boys of the St. Xavier's College did well in that part of the English paper and had an illegal advantage over the rest. We hope, Sir, that the Principal of the Elphinstone High School would take steps to inquire into the matter and call for an instant remedy. The rev. gentleman ought to know better; he is not rev. under his saintly garb only." The impudence of the above is astonishing. We quite agree with Mr. Robert Knight who, when he had a recent encounter with some young Baboo students, said that it was a pity their masters could not birch them in a way that would long be remembered by "posterity."

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,
Respectfully intimates that his Representative, Mr. BETTS, with a most complete assortment of his
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.
will visit the following stations about the dates mentioned and return to Bombay early in December:—
BARODA, 16th November.
AHMEDABAD, 23rd "
SURAT, 1st December.
During his present visit to Bombay Mr. BETTS may be consulted at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where letters should be addressed.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a Domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

DaCosta.—November 17th, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of Mr. Joseph DaCosta, of a daughter.

Peter.—November 18th, at Goombergram, Cachar, the wife of James Peter, Esq., of a daughter.

Solano.—November 17th, at Boswell Villa, Simla, the wife of Enrique Solano, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Ter Veen—MacNamara.—November 16th, at St. Andrew's by the Rev. J. M. Thompson, Mr. Wm. Ter Veen, to Miss Mary Macnamara.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1876.

In a recent issue we published a letter from Mr. Hope purporting to give the reasons of the Government of India for suspending Colonel Macdonald from his appointment in the Survey Department and drew brief attention to the same in our leading columns. We propose now to enter a little more at length into the subject; for it appears to us this officer has been treated with unreasonable severity, and that the measures taken by the Government for the supposed purpose of upholding the discipline of the Survey Department were far harsher than the necessities of the case required. We need not recapitulate all the facts in detail; so far as we can judge, the case appears to be as follows. *Colonel Macdonald had grave grounds for* suspecting that there was a great deal of fudging going on in the Department, and represented the case to Colonel Thuillier, the Surveyor General, who, instead of (we quote the Calcutta *Statesman*) "promptly taking the alarm, and instituting the rigid inquiry which the complaint called for, takes to manipulating the maps to conceal the scandal." Colonel Macdonald failing to obtain what he considered a fair hearing from his own official chief, appealed to the public through the columns of the Press, and in the exposure of the scandal, which he rightly considered reflected great disgrace on his Department, made use of certain expressions which the Government of India has thought fit to stigmatise as virulent abuse of his official superior. A reluctant confession of authorship was then forcibly extorted from Colonel Macdonald, and this resulted in his suspension from duty and degradation in a Department in which *he has for a long period served with credit* to himself and benefit to the State. Colonel Macdonald, the supporters of Government will say, has transgressed the rules of the service by attacking his official superior in the columns of the *Friend of India*, and therefore, having done so with his eyes fully open to possible consequences, he has no right to complain now that he has to pay the penalty of his disobedience. Stated in this way, no doubt the Government has, strictly speaking, a justification of its conduct, as Shylock had when he claimed his pound of flesh from Antonio; but the subject must be approached from other points of view. We have not only to consider whether the Government of India in acting as it has done has steered within the limits of the law, but whether it was wise to set in motion a regulation which is very properly considered to be almost obsolete; whether the circumstances of the case were not such as to offer the strongest temptations to Colonel Macdonald to expose in the way he did what he looked upon as a grave scandal to the Survey Department; whether the Government was justified according to principles of English justice in forcing a confession from Colonel Macdonald; whether Colonel Macdonald's punishment is or is not out of all proportion to the nature of the offence, if, indeed, criticising a departmental chief on reasonable grounds can be called such; and, lastly, whether the action of Government is likely to be productive of good results for the future. As regards the passing of the old order relative to military officers communicating with the Press, every one who knows anything about the matter is well aware that it is to all intents and purposes a dead letter, and very properly so. The only possible way in which departmental abuses can be made public is for some one connected with the department to bring them to notice; and the British army would indeed have been in a bad state if criticisms, and trenchant criticisms, of systems and heads of departments had not appeared continually in the various organs of public opinion during the last twenty years. The materials for such criticisms can only possibly come from one source, and under such circumstances the regulations relative to officers commenting in the Press on the capabilities of their superiors are very properly looked upon as obsolete. If Colonel Macdonald had in the course of conversation at a club mentioned that he considered the head of his Department to be the round peg in the square hole, and given his reasons for thinking so, and if this opinion in being passed on from one person to another had eventually reached the editor of the *Friend of India* at a time when he was hard up for a subject for an article, then Colonel Macdonald would not have been held responsible for any criticisms that might have appeared in that journal; but because Colonel Macdonald chose to be honest and write himself a plain statement of facts, instead of taking the chance of a garbled version of the story drifting through various channels, eventually reaching the editor, therefore he is to be subjected to degradation and suspension, and, to the insult of, to say the least of it, an exceedingly impertinent letter from Mr. T. C. Hope, who appears to have taken unusual delight in communicating the sentiments of the Government of India in as unpleasant a manner as possible. A great deal of flourish is made of the fact that the articles objected to were full of objectionable expressions, and we are willing to admit that Colonel Macdonald might have equally well served his purpose had he made use of somewhat more moderate language; but after all it must be remembered that he appears to have written under very great provocation, and he doubtless thought that if under the circumstances he had expressed himself with greater warmth than discretion, the friendly pen of the editor would draw a line through any expressions which might be thought objectionable. We think it was a great pity official notice was taken of the articles in question, and that the Government of India, when once the matter was unavoidably brought to their notice, through the precipitate action of Colonel Thuillier, might have satisfied the requirements of departmental discipline by the administration of a reprimand, whilst at the same time. We also think that instead of making it an additional charge against Colonel Macdonald that he offered to make "distinct and categorical statements on the subject matter in the article," they should, on the contrary, have directed him to embody in official form the charges he had made against his superior in the Press, and should have informed him that if he failed to prove them the consequences would be disastrous. As the matter at present stands there is something which to the outside public looks very fishy, notwithstanding Mr. Hope's feeble attempts to set the action of the Government of India in as high a light as possible, and we look forward with some interest to Colonel Thuillier's explanation, which we doubt not will before long be placed before the public. Before we quit the question of the wisdom of Government suddenly setting in motion the regulations relative to its officers writing for he Press, we have one other view in which we wish to put the case before the public, and it is one which is too often forgotten by officials in high positions, who frequently, unfortunately for public interest, wield the power of crushing unpliable subordinates. We would ask how it is that a Government officer is never brought to the bar of justice for *praising* his official superiors? A subordinate who has a talent for writing, and has the "entrée" into the columns of the daily papers, or monthly periodicals, may make use of that position to place before the public in any light he pleases the virtues of an imbecile superior; he may laud to the skies political impotence, and speak of it as the highest sagacity of a statesman; he may dub a man as a genius in political economy who is not possessed of the fundamental principles which govern the incidence of taxation, or, as a financier of the highest order, a blundering minister who can scarcely comprehend the balance sheet of his own budget. All these things and a great deal more can he do with impunity, *provided he panders to the vanity of his official superiors*; and yet conduct such as this is quite as much contrary to regulations as criticisms of a hostile nature, and certainly far more reprehensible. Is it loyalty for a subordinate to puff up the shortcomings of an official superior to further his own interests simultaneously with those of his chief? Is it consistent with official decorum to throw dust in the eyes of the public and Government for the purpose of concealing or flattering the failings of a departmental superior? Is it, or is it not, just as much subversive of all departmental discipline to presume to *eulogise* the policy of a superior as to criticise it in an unfavourable manner? These are some of the questions we should like to ask despotic officials of small minds and still smaller brains who are now perhaps revelling in the downfall of Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald; and we venture to think that an impartial public will agree with us when we say they are very much to the point. And yet who is there that can deny that a talent for writing, when devoted unscrupulously, *per fas et nefas*, to aggrandise the fame of an official superior, so far from bringing ruin and disgrace to the man who wields it, does not lead inevitably to professional advancement? In a word, the man who can write, *and is willing to write to order*, may do so till he is black in the face, and honour and glory are sure to be his; but the honest official whose only desire is for the truth and nothing but the truth, and who in pursuance of his principles only gives praise where praise is due, and fearlessly shows up the weak points of a policy or a department, is a "damnable heretic" and must be burnt at the stake. This may be political morality, but it is certainly a code which most men would hesitate to adopt in private life, and one, moreover, which in the end must prove injurious to the best interests of the State. As to the question of the right of Government extorting under a threat of penalties a confession of authorship, we cannot see how it is to be defended except on the principle that might is right. A subordinate when at his work must, of course, carry out the policy and wishes of his chief in regard to the particular work he may be set to do; but that is no reason why he should agree with the policy he is ordered to carry out, or indeed that he should not hold the opinion that his superior is for various reasons utterly incompetent for the position he holds. Unless the right of individual opinions is to be absolutely prohibited, we fail to see why an editor of a newspaper should not be taken into confidence as well as any other member of society. After all, when an official writes an article for a newspaper he does not, as some people seem to imagine, set the Thames on fire; he merely records his views and gives his reasons for the same; if his arguments are unsound, or his facts unsupported, he does his official superior no wrong whatever; on the contrary, he rather strengthens his position, inasmuch as the animus of the attack is at once apparent; if, on the other hand, the subordinate is sound in his arguments, and correct as to his facts, why should the truth be smouched for the purpose of upholding what may after all be gross incompetence hitherto only concealed by a combination of fortunate circumstances? As to the attack being anonymous and a stab in the dark, it is simply ridiculous. All Press communications are necessarily more or less anonymous, and as to stabbing in the dark, it must be remembered that it is Government itself which sets the example by encouraging the present system of confidential reports. If it is a stab in the dark for a subordinate to write an article for a newspaper, it is surely equally a stab in the dark for the head of a department to report unfavourably on a subordinate; in fact, it is far the deeper stab of the two, inasmuch as the newspaper article will probably be productive of no results, whereas the confidential report is pretty certain to lead to professional ruin. The Government of India in making the Macdonald-Thuillier quarrel the subject of a long resolution have, we think, committed a blunder, which it would have been well had they avoided; no doubt they were to a certain extent compromised by the action of the Surveyor General, and possibly for the sake of supporting superior authority, it was considered necessary that something should be done; but the dignified course of action would have been to have remained content with reprimanding Colonel Macdonald for an indiscretion, which was certainly committed under extenuating circumstances, and to have snubbed Colonel Thuillier for so placing himself in the power of a subordinate. The Press regulations against officers are happily not often put in force, and we trust that the inexpediency of departing from this wise course, as shown clearly in the present case, will warn over-hasty officials to be more careful for the future! Had Colonel Thuillier taken no official notice of the articles in the *Friend of India*, they would have been forgotten long since. As it is, Colonel Macdonald has probably got sympathisers in every station in India, and the motives for Colonel Thuillier's scant notice of the official report of his subordinate have as probably been misjudged, as they may perhaps have been by Colonel Macdonald himself. Speaking generally the Government may depend on it that the officials who make use of the editorial columns are friendly to their interests, and though they may occasionally have to criticise the policy of the State, or speak harshly of individuals, it must be remembered that you cannot have the honey without the sting; and that, on the whole, the connection between officials and the Press is a healthy one and decidedly advantageous to the interests of the State.

The special telegram which we received at an early hour this morning informs us that the next Governor of Bombay is to be Sir Richard Temple. We had previously understood that it was settled that in the event of Sir Bartle Frere refusing the appointment Sir Henry Anderson would be our Governor, and not Sir Arthur Gordon, the runaway from the Mauritius whom several people believed would certainly succeed Sir Philip Wodehouse. But every one is liable to be mistaken, and all we can hope is that Sir Richard Temple, who has been thus hoisted into a position of even greater responsibility than he has ever enjoyed in the Central Provinces or Bengal, will prove more worthy of the position than some of his recent predecessors. Calcutta seems to have had enough of him recently; let us only hope that Bombay will not be saddled with the burden of another incompetent ruler. Many of these appointments seem to be adjudged haphazardly, and, folding our hands we trust sincerely that Bombay may come well out of the trial which is likely to follow from the appointment of another Civilian Governor; not that we believe it is not a good thing for Civilians to be appointed our supreme rulers, but somehow these gentlemen seem to be gifted with the faculty of making great mistakes and a facility of refusing to accommodate themselves to the spirit of the times.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 3rd Nov.

For the moment everything looks peaceable here. An armistice has been accepted; a Conference is to meet to settle the question of the administration of the Turkish revolted provinces; peace is likely to follow; and therefore all the Bourses are jubilant. Our Foreign Office is officially satisfied, as it is bound to be, but I understand that in their hearts neither Lord Derby nor any of his subordinates really believes in durable peace soon resulting, but that all look for a war next spring. Either Russia will manage to make the Conference of no avail by insisting upon impossible conditions, or if the conditions are accepted and peace formally concluded, she will manage to stir up fresh strife and try to put unfortunate Turkey again in the wrong. Under any circumstances the peace or truce, or whatever it may be called, with which we are threatened, promises to bring no settlement or surcease of agitation, and you may therefore look for political anxiety and commercial distrust recurring at intervals for many months yet. The Stock Exchange does not mind this; it never looks beyond the next fortnightly settlement; but to business men the prospect is not encouraging. No sooner shall we get to the turn of the year, prepared to make a fresh start on, it is hoped, a better basis than we have witnessed for some time, than perturbing rumours will turn up and arrest enterprise at the outset. It is consoling to think that Russia, the troubler of our peace, will be even worse than we. All accounts agree in describing the condition of Russ

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LONDON, 24TH NOV., 6-3 P.M.

Sir R. Temple succeeds Sir Philip Wodehouse as Governor of Bombay.

A MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN ON THE LOSS OF LIFE IN BENGAL BY THE STORMWAVE.

ALLAHABAD, 24TH NOV.

The Queen has telegraphed to the Government of India the expression of her deep concern at the appalling loss of life caused by the storm-wave on the Bengal coast.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.—TRADE THROUGH THE BOLAN PASS.

The Khan of Khelat started on the third instant for Gundava, where Major Sandeman joined him. Kafilas are passing down the Bolan Pass in large numbers. During the first fortnight in November, 2,000 camels went through.

AFGHANISTAN AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, 24TH NOV.

Jahandar Shah, formerly of Badakshan, intended to attack Maimena, but the Governor was prepared for him. He has escaped to Bokhara. The Governor of Turkistan has requested the Ameer to take steps to arrest him.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHANGES IN THE INDIAN AND VICEREGAL COUNCILS.

LONDON, 23RD NOV

The *Times* states that the Honorable Sir William Muir replaces Major-General Sir E. B. Johnson in the Indian Council, and that General Sir Garnet Wolseley, who retires from the War Office, will replace Montgomery.

The same authority also states that General Johnson is succeeding General Sir H. W. Norman as an Ordinary Member of the Viceregal Council.

Sir G. Clerk will, on his retirement, be probably succeeded by a Madras Civilian.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN LORD SALISBURY AND PRINCE BISMARCK

BERLIN, 24TH NOV.

At the interview on the 22nd Prince Bismarck assured Lord Salisbury of the pacific intentions of Germany and in the event of a collision upon the Eastern Question between Russia and England, Germany would observe neutrality.

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

LONDON, 24TH NOV.

H. M. Indian Transport Crocodile has passed through the Suez Canal from Bombay, homeward bound.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 23RD NOV.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Cathay, with the outward mails of 10th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The same Company's s.s. Indus, for Galle and Calcutta, left at 12 o'clock noon to-day.

LONDON, 23RD NOV.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 13/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India	1-8¾.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85½
4½ per cent. do.	85½
5½ per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅝
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	104½
Bar Silver	54⅜

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£16,875,000	Dec. £375,000
Bills Discounted	£16,562,500	Inc. £62,500
Bullion	£30,500,000	Dec. £375,000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities, 54⅜.

Arrivals.—Assyria, Grasmere and Despatch.

THE French man-of-war Surcouf, Captain Rouquette, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from the Persian Gulf. She carries four guns.

THE movements of the 25th, 30th, 34th and 36th Regiments Native Infantry in the Madras Presidency ordered in G. O., dated 26th July 1876, are cancelled.

No students have yet offered themselves to Dr. Legge, the Professor of Chinese at the University of Oxford, but it is expected that the lectures which the reverend gentleman is about to deliver will bring students.

THE first number has just appeared of an Arabic newspaper, printed in London, and published by Mr. R. Hassoun, at 33, Fitzroy Street. The editor appears to be an Arab by race, and a Christian in creed. At all events, he is a strong hater of the Turks, about whom he says many disagreeable things in a rather elevated style.

It is rumoured that the Madras Government are considering whether they should not stop the harbour works. The *Madras Mail* says that the Government would act wisely in inviting Sir Andrew Clarke from Bombay to come over to Madras for a day or two to give the Council the benefit of his experience as a marine engineer.

PEOPLE have been accustomed to consider the phrase "led to the hymeneal altar" as of strict applicability to the fair sex only; but a correspondent explodes that antiquated notion by in forming us that the "young Thakore Daji Raj of Wudwan, his brother, the nephew of the Raj Saheb of Dharangadhra, and the younger brother of the intelligent Thakore of Rajkote, are *all to be led to the hymeneal altars* in the approaching marriage season of the Hindoos, which comes off in January next.

THE distress in Wynaad is somewhat alleviated; planters having been able to obtain supplies of grain both from Calicut and Ootacamund. The panic at first was very serious and alarming, heightened considerably by the rumour that the Mysore Government had prohibited the transit of grain, but which has been officially denied. Nevertheless, says the *Neilgherry Courier*, the belief still remains that some of the underlings of the Mysore State took upon themselves to stop the free transit of supplies.

BY permission of the Lords of the Council, a general competition for the execution of the Byron statue is to be held, during this month, at the South Kensington Museum. Models are arriving daily from all parts of Europe, and as upwards of one hundred sculptors (including some of the most famous in England) have intimated their intention of competing, a keen interest in the result will be felt, not only in England, but in most of the capitals of Europe. The exhibition was to have been opened on the 3rd of this month.

IT will particularly interest the Goanese and Portuguese denizens of India to learn that the Government of Portugal has received official intimation of the existence in the Dutch archives of many precious and inedited documents relative to the Portuguese colonies, past and present, in Africa, Brazil, coast of Malabar, and Coromandel. There are also documents relative to the little-known and disputed period of history, when the Prior do Crato, Dom Antonio, was a pretender to the throne, after the death of the Cardinal King Dom Henrique.

WE learn that H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur has asked to be excused from attending the Imperial Assemblage. He urges as pleas the financial embarrassments of his State and the death of a relative; but the first plea will be quite sufficient to secure him his wish, as no native chief is wanted to go to Delhi if his pecuniary affairs are unsatisfactory. The Jam's new Minister Mr. Kharkar has already joined his appointment. His salary is Rs. 1,500, and if he is dismissed within the period of five years he is to have a pension of Rs. 400 per mensem.

WHAT appears to have been settled, says the Lahore paper, at Madhopore between His Excellency the Viceroy and H. H. the Maharaja of Cashmere is not the question of a cantonment in the Happy Valley at all, but the right to one of the banks of the Ravi, the Deputy Commissioner now claiming both banks. A certain lump sum will also be paid to the Maharaja for the waifs and stray timber floating down the Jhelum, about which there always seem to have been disputes. In both instances the claims of His Highness appear to have been well founded.

WE are told by *Indian Public Opinion* that on Saturday a crowded Mahomedan meeting was held at Umritsur in the city which was opened by a long prayer for the Empress of India. Resolutions were carried expressing sympathy with the Turks and gratitude to England; subscriptions were asked for, but were to be confined for the present only to the poorer classes and for the purpose of succouring the wounded and those families that were left destitute. Some Rupees 3,000 were subscribed during the meeting and a committee was formed, whose labours will continue.

THE *Athenæum* says that the commission received by Mr. Prinsep, and mentioned in the *Morning Post* a few weeks ago, to paint the durbar assembled to hear the proclaiming of the Queen as Empress of India, is due to subscriptions from the civil servants of India, raised for the purpose, and amounting to 4,000*l.*, with an additional 1,000*l.* for expenses. The work is to be presented to Her Majesty, and will be not less than thirty feet in length, containing a great number of figures, and superb displays of costumes, arms, &c. Mr. Prinsep proceeds to India immediately, and will be absent six months. Meanwhile he will contribute not more than two heads to the next Academy.

WE quote the following lines on Clerical Beards from the *Madras Mail*:—

The Bishop of Bombay's campaign against clerical beards recently suffered an epigrammatic repulse from an Oxford contemporary of his, a not unknown member of the Financial Department, who, in defence of the property of a Calcutta Church dignitary, thus parodied the words of an old song:—

Why do they say that Nature
Hath nothing made in vain?
Then therefore pray beneath the chin
Should not the beard remain?

To drive the shaft home into the solid mind of the whilom University tutor, the classic translation, contained in the following brace of couplets, was briskly brought forth:—

Quid dicunt homines, rerum natura parenaque
Quod nil incassum, nil et inane facit?
Die, age, cur istiur mentum non crinis obumbret
Nec proprio magnent barba decora loco?

WHAT is the speed of the wind during a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal? The records of the Calcutta observatory are silent on the subject, for the simple reason that the anemometer is always blown down during the hurricanes that so frequently devastate that city. The Sydney papers are, however, able to help us a little in forming an idea on this interesting subject. On Sunday night, the 10th September, the recorded speed of the wind in Sydney, during a cyclone that visited that town, was 153 miles an hour—three times the speed of the Brighton Express, and one-seventh of the initial velocity of a cannon ball! The pressure per square foot was 117lbs, so that a man of ordinary size exposed to the wind would have been subjected to a force representing between thirty and forty stone, or three times his own weight.

Vanity Fair says:—"Russia lives by trade; the income of all her population above the lowest class being derived from the export of raw produce. It is this which has made and still makes her to seek by intrigue and violence the possession of the two narrow outlets by which nature has closed the Baltic and the Black Sea. Now Russian trade is in a very bad state. Her export of wheat, barley, and oats, which, during the first half of 1875 amounted to 3,546,466 cwts., has fallen during the first half of the present year to 2,542,167 cwts.—that is, has become reduced by nearly one-third. America, in fact, is beating her out of the field in grain, and other parts of the world are equally beating her out of the field in flax and hemp. The figures here cited come from official sources; and we can confirm it by private information from an unofficial source, to the effect that the crops in South Russia are this year still rotting on the ground because means cannot be found to export them remuneratively. All this shows that not only is the Government but that also the Russian people are in a very bad way as to their finances. It has been hastily concluded that that would prevent Russia from going to war; but unfortunately it is the very desperation of the case that leads her to contemplate desperate action. And it must be remembered that Governments often go to war (*e.g.*, that of Prussia in 1866) because they have no money, and that war offers them chances of getting money, from the enemy, and the certainty of being able to screw it from their own subjects by voluntary or forced contributions. A State has always money enough to go to war for a short time, and the prize at which Russia aims is so great that she would not find it difficult to get the means of going beyond the game of diplomatic brag, at which she is now playing, into the game of belligerent brag, at which she has played before with much success."

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16TH NOVEMBER 1876.

DURING the past week 1,389 sheep, 2 bullocks and 124 cwts. of ghee have arrived from the independent Somali ports in native craft, and 1,353 sheep, 78 bullocks and 1,196 cwts. of ghee from Berbera, which is the only Egyptian port now open. The despatch boat Jafferiah brought the previous week 1,255 sheep and 22 cattle.

There is a rumour that 100 slaves have just been embarked from Tajurra and 200 from Zeila for export to the Red Sea ports.

2½ per cent. is now levied on cloth dyed in the Hodeida district when it is imported into Sanaa.

On the 2nd November 32,000 dlrs. reached Hodeida from Sanaa, 1,600 dlrs. from Taiz and 12,000 dlrs. from Ranna on account of revenue collections.

Ali Pasha, the Motasorif of the Asir district, has been replaced by Faidhu Beg.

The Sultan of Lahej still continues in the Subaihi districts.

J. W. SCHNEIDER, Brigr.-General,
Political Resident, Aden.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

SUNDAY NEXT BEFORE ADVENT, 26th November 1876.

11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 8 and 199.

6 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 288, 165 and 223. The offertory as usual.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A BOOKSELLER.—We published yesterday a report to the effect that the case instituted by a peon against Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee, bookseller, on charges of perjury and fraud, had been privately compromised. Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee requests us to state that the report is unfounded.

THE Bishop of Bombay will preach in Trinity Church, Sonapore, to-morrow evening.

A SCHOOL TREAT IN POONA.—The long talked of Lord Mark Kerr's treat to the children attending the Pensioners' Schools, and the girls of the Scottish Mission Orphanage (Mrs. Beaumont's) took place last evening on the grounds adjoining Lord Mark Kerr's bungalow. At an early hour in the evening the children were driven down to the scene of their amusements in shigrams and broughams, the expense for which was borne by his Lordship.

A MURDERER SHAMMING INSANITY.—During the trial of the man Marootee Wittoo, on Thursday last on a charge of murder, he was seen all the time shamming madness. After his removal from the dock, after sentence of death had been pronounced upon him, his demeanour is said to have suddenly changed. Yesterday while in jail, he resumed his usual mood and not the least symptom of madness was observed about him. When questioned as to his motive for shamming madness in the Sessions Court, he confessed he had resorted to the expedient as the only chance of escape.

A CONSENT DECREE.—Yesterday, at the High Court, the acting Chief Justice made a consent decree in the case of Shri Goculdhurjee Ghirdharjee *vs.* Goculdas Purshotumdas and another. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the defendant. The consent decree was that the gully between the plaintiff's and the defendants' houses be kept in its present state and used by the plaintiff and defendants in common; that the costs of future repairs be borne by the plaintiff and defendants in equal shares; and that the suit be dismissed, each party bearing his and their own costs.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, one Oomabai, a Hindoo woman, residing on the Old Nagpada Road, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Rama Thackajee Kamlia, whom she charges with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 112. The allegation is that the property was borrowed by the accused from the complainant, and when he was asked to return the articles he frequently promised to do so, but neglected to return the ornaments, and subsequently on the 18th instant accused denied having ever received ornaments from complainant.

DECCAN AND KHANDEISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—Another meeting of the Committee of this Fund took place on the 22nd November when a resolution was passed in answer to a letter from Mr. Spry, Collector of Kaladgee, asking for assistance, that the Committee of Kaladgee will be pleased to apply to the Secretaries in Bombay for further aid when necessary. Indapore is to have a separate grant of Rs. 2,000, as that place is in the Poona collectorate not Sholapore, as previously placed. It was further resolved that a letter be addressed to the Collector of Belgaum, requesting him to furnish us with information as to how matters stand in his collectorate, so as to enable this Committee to determine what help they should afford to it.

"IT IS AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY ANY GOOD":—A correspondent writes as follows:—"The dwellers in Grant Buildings have for years back had their souls grievously vexed by reason of the overcrowding of cotton bales on the space before the blocks. Thanks, however, to somebody's stupidity, *hauteur*, or other faculty, the result is the same and the space is now clear, making life much more enjoyable than it used to be ere while at this time of year. Only those who have suffered the inconvenience can appreciate our sentiments, and I am commissioned by the body of occupiers to present our united thanks to the managers who drove the cotton green from Colaba to Mazagon, and although they may be personally somewhat chagrined by the turn of affairs, they—the occupiers—hope the management will find comfort in the reflection which we now submit to them, *i.e.* that it is an ill wind which blows no one any good.

THE ASSAULT AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, George White, a cutter in one of the tailoring establishments in Meadow Street, Fort was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting J. W. Stidston on the night of the 16th instant at the Esplanade Hotel. The complainant did not appear as he was still laid up in the European General Hospital, suffering from the effects of the assault alleged to have been committed by the defendant. Mr. Superintendent Smith, who was in charge of the case, submitted two letters to the Magistrate which he had received from complainant on that day and which were to the effect that the complainant desired to withdraw the charge against defendant, as they had come to an amicable arrangement, the defendant becoming responsible for the expenses during complainant's stay in hospital. His Worship acceded to this request, and the defendant was discharged.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—Yesterda, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and filed the following information charging certain respectable members of the Borah community with defamation:—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, on solemn affirmation, deposed—I am a broker to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., of Bombay, merchants. I am also a Justice of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay. I and one Hasonbhoy bin Abdoolla Kadur Syedna, the son of the high priest of the Borah community, are the acting executors of one Jafferjee Tyebjee, late of Bombay, Borah merchant, deceased, having obtained probate to his will from the High Court of Bombay, I and my said co-executor are also defendants in a certain suit wherein Allybhoy Hussainbhoy and Adamjee Hussainbhoy are along with certain other persons plaintiffs. Last night I, at the request of my co-executor, attended at the residence—namely, the Borah Musjid, within the Fort, with the view of considering a certain proposal made by the said Allybhoy Hussainbhoy and Adamjee Hussainbhoy for the purchase by them from the receiver in the said suit the outstandings of the firm of Tyebjee Adamjee under which name our testator and the father of the said Allybhoy Hussainally and Adamjee Hussainbhoy lately carried on business together in Bombay as hardware merchants. At the time and place aforesaid there were present, besides my said co-executor, Moolajee Abdool Kadur Nazmoodeen, high priest of the Borah community, and several other persons. On my and my co-executor declining in the interest of the estate, we represent to accept the offer made by the said Allybhoy Hussainally and Adamjee Hussainbhoy for the purchase of the whole of the remaining outstandings, amounting to upwards of a lac of rupees of the said firm for the sum of Rs. 45,000. Vallubbhoy Khanbhoy, in the presence and hearing of all the persons so assembled as aforesaid, stated in Guzerati that I and my co-executor had fabricated the said will, and the said Allybhoy Hussainally, Adamjee Hussainally and Jewajee Dhorajiwalla, also there and then in the presence and hearing of the said assembly, stated in the same language that I had been disgraced by the High Court and been turned out therefrom with dishonour, that I was a dishonest man and a traitor. I say that the statements so made were malicious and false and were made with a view to harm my reputation. I therefore charge the said Vallybhoy Khanbhoy, Allibhoy Hussain Adamjee Hussainally, and Jewajee Dhorajiwalla with defamation under section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law. His Worship under the circumstances ordered summonses to issue against the accused parties returnable on the 30th instant.

TWO BUFFALOES KILLED BY A TIGER AT MAHABLESHWUR.—On Monday last, a large tiger made its appearance at Mahableshwur near the "Bombay Point," and killed two buffaloes belonging to a native, which happened to be grazing at the time. The owner lost no time in reporting the matter to the Superintendent of Mahableshwur, who despatch shikarrees to bring the man-eater to grief, but before they reached the spot he disappeared. It appears that he was so lazy after feeding himself on the buffaloes, that he was unable to leave the place for several hours, but the shikarees were much behind the time in reaching the spot. We hope some of our Poona sporting gentlemen will take this opportunity in bagging this monster tiger.—*Poona Observer.*

FORGERY.—The Railway Ticket Forgery case comes on again to-day before the Railway Magistrate. On Monday last some of the witnesses were examined, and one of the accused parties (Narsoo Hari Bahalaker) was discharged. On account of this great forgery of ticket the Railway Company have ordered new tickets from London. The present tickets are so simple that fraud may be committed very easily, and the Company desire to guard against the repetition of such severe loss as they have sustained in the present case.—*Dnyan Mernid.*

WILLARD AND HUDSON'S WANDERINGS.

A VARIETY is promised in our amusements during the present season. In a few days Messrs. Willard and Hudson will arrive in Bombay from Australia, where they have been performing with great success. Their entertainment is a "Terpsichorean musical, mystical and mimical melange" entitled "Wanderings," and including a great number of different characters, marvellous metamorphoses, changing of costume in full sight of the audience, affording much amusement and provoking hearty laughter, a most excellent thing in this enervating climate. The first performance will take place on Saturday next at the Grant Road Theatre.

THE STAR COMPANY.

THE Star Company is flourishing both in the large theatre at Grant Road and in the small house in the Fort. Mr. Comerford has been unfortunately prevented by illness from appearing for more than a week, but it is expected that in a day or two he will be again able to amuse the Star audiences with his excellent acting. Meanwhile, the Company, which was strengthened a few weeks ago by the addition to its numbers of Mr. Geo. Norville, an actor and singer who gained considerable popularity in Bombay two years since, has been playing short farces and variety entertainments and frequenters of the theatre have not found cause to complain of the bills of fare, nor of the manner in which the selections and farces have been served. On Thursday night at Grant Road, and last night in the Fort, were performed the farce "Loan of a Lover" and a "Grand Variety Entertainment" of the first water, in which Mr. Geo. Norville and Miss Minnie Williams sang several solos and the duet "When a little farm we keep," and the Misses Ford actively fulfilled their various parts in the programme, particularly Miss Ada Ford, the *danseuse*. Mr. Norville appears to have lost none of his popularity, but is, and deservedly, as great a favourite as ever. His two songs "My Queen" and "The Pilgrim of Love," and the duet with Miss Williams were warmly applauded.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

DIFFICULTIES IN CHOOSING A JURY.

At the opening of the Court, a common jury, consisting as usual of six Europeans and three natives, was empanelled to try three Hindoos charged with having in their possession and attempting to utter a forged note for Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Purcell, who appeared for one of the prisoners objected to the jury on the ground that the choice of jurymen had not been made in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The 33rd section of the Act provided that the names of all the jurymen summoned should be written on slips of paper, which should be placed in a box, and the jury chosen by ballot from them all. was evident that rule had not been followed in this case from the proportions of which the jury was formed.

His Lordship said the present practice had always been followed in that Court, both before and since the passing of the Act last year.

Mr. Purcell said the question was not now raised for the first time. Some time ago, a similar question was raised under the 37th section of the Act and the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent expressed an opinion that if the point had been taken under the 33rd section a very serious question would have arisen. It was intimated that it was the intention of the learned Judges to frame rules under the new Act, but those rules had not yet been issued.

His Lordship said that before Act 10 of 1875 came into operation on the 1st May 1875, the practice observed in the choosing of jurymen was regulated by the Crown Office Rules, which appeared to have been framed in 1842, and which said the names of all the jurymen summoned should be written on slips of paper and the slips of paper given to the Clerk of the Crown, who should place them in a box, and from them should be drawn the names of 12 persons, and the 12 persons whose names were first drawn, of whom 6 should be British subjects, should form the petty jury. It was owing to that rule that the first six chosen were always British subjects. The 33rd section of the present Act provided that the jury should consist of 9 persons who should be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors. That was a positive enactment that the jury should be chosen by lot from the persons summoned.

Mr. Inverarity took the same objection on behalf of another of the prisoners, for whom he appeared.

His Lordship said the present Act took away from British subjects the right to be tried if they chose by their own countrymen. The old plan, unless when a special request was made, appeared to be to have half the jury Europeans, but now the number of jurymen was 9 in each case, it was difficult to see how that rule could be followed.

Mr. Inverarity suggested that the difficulty might be got over by appointing a half-caste.

Mr. Farran, who appeared to prosecute in the case on behalf of the Crown, said the provisions of the Act were complied with, because the jurymen were chosen by lot, only the names were divided before h and and placed in separate boxes according to the caste and religion of their owners.

His Lordship pointed out that the rule said the names should be placed in a box, and should be drawn indiscriminately one after the other.

After some further discussion, his Lordship said he had considered the objection and in this case would listen to it, but he did not wish his decision to be taken as intimating any doubt as to the validity of the mode of balloting which appeared to have been the practice probably since the framing of the rule in 1842. Looking at section 33 of the Act, which said the jury should consist of nine persons who should be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurymen, and looking at the provisions of the old Crown Office rule of 1842, which contemplated the names of all the jurymen being placed in one box to be drawn from, and not in six boxes, his Lordship directed that in this case the names of the six classes of jurors, viz.—Europeans, Indo-Britons, Portuguese, Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans should be placed in one box and that the names should be drawn out and the jury chosen by lot from that box. He gave no opinion as to the legality or illegality of the practice that had hitherto been followed. His Lordship added that the nine jurymen who sat on Wednesday had been informed that they need not attend again till Saturday, and as the prisoners were entitled, according to his ruling, to have the jury to try them chosen from the whole of the jurors summoned for the Sessions, if it was desired, he would adjourn the case until another day.

Mr. Purcell and Mr. Inverarity on their prisoners were willing to have the jury chosen from the list, less the nine jurors who sat on Wednesday, and the names were accordingly all placed in a box, and well shuffled together.

The result of the drawing was that the first nine names called consisted of six Europeans, one Parsee, one Hindoo, and one Portuguese.

On the jurors being individually called upon to take the oath, five of the six Europeans were challenged by Mr. Purcell and Mr. Inverarity, and in their places were chosen two Portuguese, one Hindoo, one Parsee, and one Mahomedan, so that the jury finally consisted of—1 European, 3 Portuguese, 2 Parsees, 2 Hindoos, and 1 Mahomedan.

On the reserve jury being called, 7 Europeans and 2 Parsees were drawn.

DEALING WITH A FORGED CURRENCY NOTE.

The three Hindoos, named Vittuldass Pranjeevundass, Lulloo Muggun, and Bhowanidas Gungaram, were then placed on their trial on the charges of having, on the 26th of October last, been in possession of a forged currency note for Rs. 1,000, knowing it to be forged, and intending to use it as genuine, and of having attempted to utter such note knowing it to be forged. Mr. Farran prosecuted; Mr. Purcell defended the first prisoner; Mr. Inverarity defended the third prisoner; and the second prisoner was unrepresented.

The case for the prosecution was that on the day in question the third prisoner gave the note to the other two prisoners and that they attempted to change it, in one instance offering Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 to a clerk in the Accountant General's Office, as "brokerage," on condition that he cashed it.

The defence was that the prisoners had no knowledge of the falsity of the note, and that the statement of the clerk in the Accountant General's Office (who it appeard has been dismissed for misconduct, having been convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of an assault on a prostitute) was untrue.

Mr. Inverarity then proceeded to call witnesses on behalf of the third prisoner Bhowanidass Gungaram to prove his respectability and the responsible position he held amongst the Bunnia community. Messrs. Runsordass Toolsidass, Thackoordass Atmaram, Harreevullubdass Culliandass, Varjeevundass Madhowdass, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee and Tapidass Varjdass were then examined, their statements were similar in effect as to the respectability of the third prisoner, and the responsible employment he had held as an honest and trustworthy member of the Bunnia community.

His Lordship then proceeded to sum up the evidence to the jury who returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoners were then discharged.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held yesterday afternoon in Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell presided, and there were also present:—Mr. M. N. Banajee, of the New Great Eastern S. and W. Co.; Mr. Tapidass Varzdass, of the Alliance S. and W. Co.; Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, of the Manockjee Petit S. and W. Co.; Mr. Damodhur Thackursey, of the Hindoostan S. and W. Co.; Mr. Morarjee Gocouldass, of the Morarjee Gocouldass S. and W. Co.; Mr. Dwarkadass Yussonjee, of the Jowraj Bullop S. and W. Co.; Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, of the Manduri S. W. and Press Co.; Mr. Shamjee Jadowjee, of the Jadowjee Raghowjee S. and W. Co.

The Chairman said the annual report (which will be found in another column) had been very carefully and ably prepared by their secretary (Mr. Gordon), who had given a very excellent account of the proceedings of the year, and there was no necessity for any remarks on the subject from him. The principal point, in his opinion, was the accounts, as there could not be any substantial association without a good balance to its credit. He was glad to say that after paying a large amount in connection with the Smoke Nuisance Case, they had a balance in hand of Rs. 6,363-9-11. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit asked who authorised the payment of money on account of the Smoke Nuisance Case.

The Chairman—The Committee.

Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit said—Of course what had been done was done, but in future he thought the money of the Association should not be expended for such purposes.

The Chairman said he quite agreed with Mr. Dinshaw, but this was a representative case, and a question which intimately concerned all millowners. He quite agreed that in future each millowner should pay his own expenses in such cases.

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit suggested that a resolution should be passed to that effect.

The Chairman said he did not think any such resolution necessary, and pointed out that the rules of the Association gave the Committee power to do as they had done in such cases. There might be emergent cases arising, and he thought it would be a very stupid thing to draw a hard and fast line.

The subject then dropped.

The Chairman proposed—"That the report of the Committee, which has been circulated, be received, and that the same be printed for general information, together with the documents therein referred to, and that the statement of the accounts be accepted."

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Damodhur Thackursey moved—"That the members of the retiring committee do now receive the thanks of the Association for their attention to its interests during the year of office now expired."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Dwarkadass Yussonjee, and carried.

On the motion of Mr. Damodhur Thackursey, seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Yussonjee, the following resolution was adopted:—"That the following gentlemen be appointed the committee for the ensuing year:—Mr. H. Maxwell, chairman; Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, deputy chairman; Mr. E. M. Fogo; Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee; Mr. Tapidass Varzdass; Mr. Nursey Keswojee; Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker; and Mr. Morarjee Gocouldass."

Mr. Morarjee Gocouldass proposed that the name of Mr. Damodhur Thackursey should be added to the list, but the Chairman explained that the number of the Committee was limited by the rules to nine, and therefore they could not elect another.

The Chairman next moved—"That in Rule XI. the word 'November' be substituted for the word 'August,' which occurs in the first line of this rule." He said that in consequence of the absence of many members of the Association from Bombay during the month of August, it was thought better to hold the annual meeting every year in November.

Mr. Morarjee Gocouldass seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

The Chairman proposed that the following should be added to the rule of the Association:—"No member of the Association will employ any operative or mechanic while under engagement for a fixed period of time in another mill, also a member of the Association, without such operative or mechanic first producing a certificate in writing from his employers that his application is made with their sanction or that his services have been dispensed with." The Chairman said the matter had been brought to the notice of the Committee by Mr. Morarjee Gocouldass in consequence of one of his employés having been taken away by another millowner, and this resolution was proposed by the Committee with a view to prevent such occurrences in the future.

Mr. Morarjee Gocouldass seconded the motion. He said that some time ago he brought out a weaver from England on a salary of Rs. 300 a month for a fixed period of three years, paying his passage money out, and after he had been employed in the mill three or four months, he went to the Dhurumsey mill for a higher salary. It was a serious matter for any mill to pay Rs. 1,000 to bring a man out, and then have him go away in that manner. If he were to go to law, what advantage could he obtain? He might institute an expensive suit, and recover nothing. Of course, he was at liberty to file a suit against the man and against the Dhurrumsey Mill also; but he thought it was in the interests of the Association that they should pass such a resolution.

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit asked how that would be binding upon any one.

The Chairman—It has only a moral binding. There is no fine attached to it.

Mr. Morarjee Gocouldass said the opinion of the Advocate-General had been taken on the question and he said the person who employed a man in that way could be proceeded against.

The Chairman said there was no doubt about that, and added, in answer to a remark from Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, that such an action was dishonest. His directors would never make him dishonest, and he thought he was a dishonest man who would employ another person's servant under such circumstances.

Mr. Morarjee Gocouldass said they all knew what great trouble Mr. Maxwell had taken to forward the interests of the Association since its establishment (hear, hear), and it was not necessary for him to say anything in support of the resolution he was about to propose. He moved—"That the thanks of the Association are specially due and are hereby tendered to Mr Hamilton Maxwell for the great attention he has given to its interests."

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit seconded the motion, and said Mr. Maxwell had done, and he was sure he always would do, all he could for the benefit of the Association.

The motion was passed unanimously.

The Chairman, in reply, said whatever he had done had been done willingly, and if in future he could possibly assist the millowners, he would do so. He thought the Bombay millowners had great reason to congratulate themselves on the success which had attended their efforts. Only that day, Mr. Ferdinand Schiller, a man well known in Calcutta, had been in Bombay, and had told him (Mr. Maxwell) he was perfectly astonished at the increase in the number of spinning mills that had taken place in Bombay within the last few years. He added that no one in England had the slightest idea that there had been such an increase; and Bombay had certainly most completely taken the wind out of the sails of Calcutta. (Hear, hear.)

The meeting then concluded.

COMMERCIAL TOPICS—FROM THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION POINT OF VIEW.

THE Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association have issued an interesting report on the principal topics which have engaged their attention during the year ending 31st August 1876, and submitted a statement of the accounts of the Association for that period. We make the following extracts:—

THE NEW DUTY OF 5 PER CENT. ON RAW COTTON IMPORTED.

Shortly after your Committee had taken office, a reply, dated 14th October 1875, was received from the Government of India to the memorial of the Association protesting against this duty as unjust and impolitic, and praying, for the reasons set forth, that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council would take immediate measures for its repeal. They were grateful to learn from this reply that the Government of India looked with great satisfaction upon the extension of manufactures in India, that the duty was not a protective duty imposed in favour of English manufactures to the prejudice of the cotton manufactures of India, but that the Government was bound at the same time, in the interests of the public at large, to protect the revenue derived from the higher qualities of cotton goods. The production of the lower qualities of cotton goods did not appear to the Government of India to be such as to make the imposition of an excise, upon such goods manufactured in India, either necessary or expedient; but cotton manufactures of the higher qualities in a different position, and the alternative of an import duty upon the raw material was adopted as preferable to any system of excise. The Government of India considered that, in imposing this duty, it protected an important source of revenue, in a manner that was both fair in itself, and the least oppressive and inconvenient to Indian manufacturers; but as the Tariff Act had been submitted for the approval of Her Majesty, the memorial of the Association would be transmitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India.

In the correspondence which subsequently passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, it appeared that the former intimated that he could not assent to the duty on raw cotton imposed by the Tariff Act, nor to the maintenance of the duty on cotton manufactures at its present rates, and he requested that a re-consideration might be given to the legislation in the Tariff Act of 1875. The result of this re-consideration was that Lord Northbrook's Government proposed to introduce a Bill into the Legislative Council for the purpose of repealing the provision in the Tariff Act which imposed the duty of 5 per cent. *ad-valorem* upon raw cotton, of which the Secretary of State had disapproved, but that the financial prospects were such as to preclude the Government of India from including a reduction of the duty upon cotton manufactures in an amendment of the Tariff Act. The proposed Bill, however, has

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MANZANILLA ..... red seal	19	
PALE, dry medium ..... yellow seal	18	
VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry ..... pink seal	17	
A GOOD DINNER WINE ..... white seal	14	
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavor	14	
MADEIRA, E. I. very superior ..... red seal	34	
MADEIRA, E. I., excellent Wine ..... black seal	31	

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)

	All in Bond in India. 4 Gals. per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	65	210	410	810
Amontillado, Black seal quality	62	194	378	746
Amoroso	47	143	276	544
Oloroso	37	113	215	420
Vino Puro	33	114	220	430
Manzanilla	34	102	194	380
Yellow seal	31	92	177	340
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	66	123	238

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 4. extra.

PORTS.

	In Bond. Qts.	Pts.
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (some years in bottle)	34	—
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24	26
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20	22
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16	18
SACRAMENTAL WINES	20	—

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	84	154	294
" black seal	95	178	344
Invalid's quality	120	230	448

SPIRITS. In Bond.

The HEART SHAPED LABEL, which we originally introduced and by which our Cognac became so universally known throughout India, was once exclusively used by us as our own, it long ceased to satisfy us since it became common property. Our QUALITIES are now DESIGNATED BY "STARS" as adopted by the principal Cognac houses. Our arrangements at Charente and Cognac enable us to offer Brandies on exceptionally favourable terms to Messes, Traders and consumers generally.

		Per dozen. Rs.	As.
P.C. *	Blue Capsule ..... Rs.	17	0
Do.	in Flasks	9	8
Do.	Half flasks	6	0
P.C. **	White Capsule	19	0
Do.	do. in Pint Flasks	10	8
S.O.P. ***	Yellow Capsule	23	0
Do.	do. in Pint Flasks	12	8
V.S.O.P ****	Black Capsule	27	0
Do.	do in Pints flasks	14	8
RUM, the finest old Jamaica		14	0
Do. fine "Pineapple"		11	8
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		14	0
FIELDS GIN		14	0
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure,		15	0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best		9	8

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. Without Jar Rs.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter. Cask. 27 Gall. Rs.
COGNAC, No. ****	10-0	196	...
" " ***	8-0	168	...
" " **	6-0	124	...
" " *	5-8	112	...

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood. An allowance of price charged for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars for	Ditto	1 Gall Rs. 2	0 Each
Do. do.	do.	2 " " 3	0 "
Do. do.	do.	4 " " 4	0 "

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s COGNACS.

	In Bond. Rs.	As.
* ONE STAR, in great demand	16	0
* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	17	0
* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 Dozen	24	0
* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz	18	0
* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz	20	0
** TWO STARS	19	8
*** THREE STARS, superior	22	8
**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	33	8

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, Amsterdam Orange and White	40	42
CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	7½	—
Do. YELLOW " "	6	—
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	44	48
NOYAU best	40	—
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	32
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	27	—
ASSORTED LIQUEURS CHOICE	17	24
VERMOUTH	17	—

COOPER A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND PORTER.
Bottled by the Cooper Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 6-4 per doz. Net Cash.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.
Bottled by MOLINE and Company.
Cask containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 6-8 per doz. NET CASH

TERMS.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by cash carries 10 per cent discount off Bond prices.
Three months' Credit without discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

NEW STYLE OF PORTRAITURE.

SPLENDID, NEVER FADING, PERMANENT PHOTO